

# QUID NOVI

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<http://www.law.mcgill.ca/quid/edpolicy.html>.

Contributions should preferably be submitted as a .doc attachment. All anonymous submissions will be rejected.

## EDITORIAL

Welcome to the first Quid of 2006, the Civil Law Careers Day issue that each of us awaits annually with bated breath! Enjoy!

But before you do, please join me in thanking outgoing co-Editor-in-Chief Lindsey Miller! Lindsey was for three years the most reliable member of the Quid staff, and her departure is no doubt a loss for the Quid and the Faculty. Thanks, Lindsey, for all your hard work, good cheer, and creativity!

So, what does the Quid have in store for the Winter semester of 2006? Who can say? It depends largely on you, reader. One thing I can adumbrate with some confidence, however, is that corporations and corporate law will appear with some frequency in these pages over the coming months. In conjunction with a joint Law and Management student-initiated seminar called the art of a deal, the Quid will feature articles treating of a simulated acquisition of a public company. The hope is that this focus will help jump-start a broader critical discussion in these pages of the role of corporations in our lives.

# THE SQUARE: A Holiday Reality Check

by Nicholas Dodd (Law I)

**C**all me foolish if you will, but I must admit that I headed into the holiday 'break' armed with insanely optimistic visions of all of the valorous tasks I would accomplish. In the weeks and days spent dozing (some people will call it studying, but we all know they're lying) in the library during December, I created meticulous itineraries of the days I would spend free of schoolwork. The first few days, I assured my study-weary soul, would be nothing but an extended lazy Sunday afternoon, a mixture of long afternoon naps, delicious home-cooked meals, reading the paper from front to back every morning and getting reacquainted with that style of writing referred to as 'fiction' (you may have heard of it in fact – it involves places, things and events that haven't actually happened. Strange but true.)

In this beautiful, and as it turned out insanely optimistic plan, once I had rebuilt my strength with these wholesome and relaxing days, I

would forge ahead and tackle all those challenges that seemed too daunting to deal with during the term. I would take time to read up on legal careers, begin to plan my path through law school and start to look at where my education would take me. I would figure out what the requirements for the Bar were, I would start the search for a summer job. And, as if that could not possibly be enough, I would take time to sit beside the Christmas tree, stare out the window at the moonlit streets, and quietly contemplate the big questions like 'What does it all mean?', 'What can we do to ensure national unity?' and 'How did the mullet ever fall out of style?'

As you probably could have guessed from the outset, very few, if any, of these lofty goals were accomplished in the short period of time that someone had the audacity to call a 'break'. Rather much of it was spent either: a) making awkward conversation with family and family friends that one sees once a year around

this time but otherwise has no contact with whatsoever; b) wandering horrified through the concrete wasteland that is the parking lot of a suburban mall and being forcibly reminded about why I hate driving; or, c) gazing despondently at the brown prairie grass and hoping desperately that the meteorologists were wrong and that a massive blizzard was about to hit any minute and we would have a white Christmas after all.

Thus, despite my lofty ambitions, I return to school with no further direction in my legal studies and an as yet uncharted future. Lest you think that the holidays were spent merely begrudging the short amount of time allotted to us fear not, for they were in fact full of laughter and quality family time, not to mention the tomfoolery and excessive holiday cheer. And believe it or not, I did do some reflecting on the question of national unity inspired, I must admit, by that venerable capitalist rag the *Economist*. In a recent special report on Canada, the magazine identified three problems for our country: Alberta and her oil riches, Quebec and its national aspirations, and the United States and its – well, let's keep the conversation polite and not

get into that one. So, sitting there on the plane watching the greater part of a continent drift by below I thinks to myself: I'm from Alberta, I've lived in the States, and now I'm learning what it is to live in Quebec. Do these experiences make me particularly suited to be able to address the fundamental fractures at the base of Canadian identity? If I thought about it long enough and hard enough could I come up with the answer to holding this far-flung and diverse county together? Highly unlikely, I concluded, and if it were the case that one such as I could figure out the solution it would probably speak more to the dire straits of Canada than to any intellectual genius on my part. I do feel, however, that there is more binding us into Canada than, as the Fraser institute (insert boos and hisses from anyone left of Republican) put it, 'sentiment and inertia'. To be honest all I've managed to come up with so far is mutual love of Tim Horton's coffee and a shared hatred for Toronto, but I'm working on it. Good luck with the second semester kids, stay warm and brush up on those trivial pursuit skills! After all, what else are you going to do on those long wintry nights?

■

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# A FRIENDLY NOTE FROM AN OSGOODE HALL LAW STUDENT

By Ari David Kopolovic

(Osgoode Hall Class of 2008)

**Y**our friendly neighborhood game theorist provides a guide on offering help to your fellow students in law school:

Law school is a competitive place: our grades are essentially rankings; 15% of the class gets A's, 60% gets B's, 20% gets C's, and the last 5% get D's (or something along those lines).

This is not just 'how it is'; classes do not invariably possess such a distribution of student-talent, rather these grade distributions are imposed by a ranking system which essentially DICTATES that this must be our grade distribution.

So, since these grades are essentially rankings, if you have the misfortune of being in a particularly smart class of people, you, unfortunately, cannot all do well. Rather, the grade distribution will be the same, and some people who might be A and B students in another class will get C's in this class of particularly adept students.

It doesn't take a game theorist to figure out that at law school, willingness, helping other people and sharing notes causes an awkward and uneasy predicament. After all, why help others if it to your detriment?

On account of this, people are understandably reluctant to share their notes, often concocting implausible stories for not wanting to do so "Oh my dog ate my notes from that class"; "Oh, I don't have my notes from that class in this big document that says 'composite notes from every class'". Yeah; whatever...

Well, let's ignore for a second the moral obligation which would suggest that you should share notes, and let's think about the mathematics. Mathematically speaking, when is it OK to share your notes, and when is it to your detriment?

For the purposes of this exercise, let's assume that people are inherently inclined to comply with a request to share notes or offer help, unless it is to their detriment.

I'm going to start with my conclusion and work from there: You should offer to help anyone who you know (or are reasonably certain) will do better than you, and anyone who you know (or are reasonably certain) will do worse than you.

OK, so why?

Lets say you are at the bottom of the class; you always get D's. If someone who would otherwise get a C asks you for help, and on account of this help, they manage to get a B (or even an A), how has this hurt you? It hasn't. It has influenced the grade distribution, but in a range that it is not applicable to you. It doesn't matter if that person is ranked one above you, or if they are number one in the entire class. It makes no difference to you so long as they will be above you either way. Above is above, below is below.

Similarly, if you are a top student; you always get A+'s, you should help anyone who asks. Whether your help brings a D student to a C, a C student to a B, or even a B student to an A, you are at the top of the class, and the grade distribution below

you is irrelevant to you.

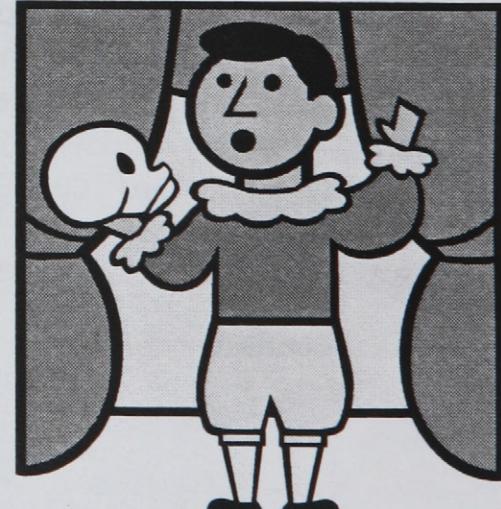
So, now, morals aside, when should you REFUSE to help someone? You should only refuse to help someone who you feel has a reasonable chance of doing WORSE than you in the absence of your help, but may do BETTER than you on WITH of your help. It is these people you have to watch out for, because they are the ones who you can actually help to your own detriment; these are the people who, by helping, can lower your ranked mark from a B to a C; from a C to a D.

Of course, in the real world, you can never be entirely certain how well you will do, or how well others will do in your class, so the 'safest bet' is not to help anyone, but if you KNOW of a large grade discrepancy between you and someone asking for your help, you can pretty safely help them and know that it will not be to your detriment.

Let's say "market efficiency" is

**actus reus presents  
a touch-not-the-cat production**

## STRANGERS AMONG US



TWO PLAYS BY DANIEL MACLIVOR

*The Soldier Dreams* ■ *This is a Play*

January 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>, 2006

The Moot Court

Show Starts @ 7:30 p.m.

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the overall competence level of the entire law class, and that "maximum efficiency" could be achieved if everyone helped everyone who requests it. Of course, everyone thinks that they have incentive to "cheat" IE withhold notes and help, and so help is rare. If the members of the class employed my prescribed solution, we could achieve a game-theory situation of almost maximum market efficiency-by-proxy. Of course, it would be the people at the very top of the class, as well as those at the very bottom, who will be most frequently called upon to offer assistance (those in the middle will possess a greater degree of uncertainty, and will be more reluctant to offer assistance), but such is the burden they must bear.

That being said, just be nice and share your notes, if you have them. It makes life so much easier, and will put game theorists like me out of business. ■

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# JOURNÉE CARRIÈRES, DROIT CIVIL - CIVIL LAW CAREERS DAY MERCREDI LE 18 JANVIER 2006

(Les profils des cabinets sont disponibles sur *CareerLink* en attendant la publication du guide, distribué le 18 janvier).

Table	Name	Representants
29	<i>BCF</i>	TBA
33	<i>Borden Ladner Gervais</i>	3
1	<i>Blake, Cassels &amp; Graydon</i>	3
9	<i>Chambre des notaires du Québec</i>	2
41	<i>Cour d'appel du Québec</i>	3
6	<i>Davies Ward Phillips &amp; Vineberg</i>	3
39	<i>Desjardins Ducharme</i>	3
26	<i>École du Barreau du Québec</i>	3
37	<i>Fasken Martineau DuMoulin</i>	2
36	<i>Fraser Milner Casgrain</i>	3
32	<i>Goldstein Flanz &amp; Fishman</i>	3
34	<i>Gowling Lafleur Henderson</i>	3
19	<i>Greenspoon Perreault</i>	4
3	<i>Heenan Blaikie</i>	3
24	<i>Joli-Cœur Lacasse Geoffrion Jetté St-Pierre</i>	3
13	<i>Langlois Kronström Desjardins</i>	4
11	<i>Lapointe Rosenstein</i>	3
10	<i>Lavery, de Billy</i>	3
17	<i>Léger Robic Richard</i>	2
2	<i>McCarthy Tétrault</i>	3
28	<i>McMillan Binch Mendelsohn</i>	3
31	<i>Justice Canada</i>	3
25	<i>Ministère de la justice, Québec</i>	4
18	<i>Monette Barakett Lévesque Bourque Pedneault</i>	2
30	<i>Nicholl Paskell-Mede</i>	3
35	<i>Ogilvy Renault</i>	3
38	<i>Osler, Hoskin &amp; Harcourt</i>	3
5	<i>Pothier Delisle</i>	2
16	<i>Robinson Sheppard Shapiro</i>	TBA
4	<i>Tutino Potechin</i>	2
40	<i>Smart &amp; Biggar</i>	2
27	<i>Spiegel Sohmer</i>	2
15	<i>Stikeman &amp; Elliott</i>	TBA
12	<i>Woods &amp; Associés</i>	2

# Welcome from the new CPO

Dear students,

I would like to introduce myself as your Director by interim of the Career Placement Office.

Disons le nouveau CPO... puisque d'abord nous avons fait le ménage et changé de locaux, tout en demeurant au centre du 4<sup>e</sup> étage du New Chancellor Day Hall.

I am taking this opportunity to invite you to come by and have a look at the many books and brochures that the CPO holds for you. You could by the same occasion grab your free copy of the *Legal Handbook* and the *Guide to Careers in the Public Interest*.

Did you know that we have Universities' brochures for summer and graduate studies all around the world? Have you had a look at our books as well as other universities' guides on legal careers (public interest, alternative and international)? I invite you to refer to our list of books, summarized by subject in the **holdings** section of **CareerLink** – at the website that you all know: [www.law.mcgill.ca/cpo/careerlink](http://www.law.mcgill.ca/cpo/careerlink). It contains EVERYTHING like our job bank, the news center, our publications in PDF format and more!

In the **Newscenter** section of **CareerLink**, you will find information on First Year summer recruitment, Admission in Bar Schools, finding a job in your last year of studies, ect. Please note that by using the "advanced options" in both the **Jobbank**

and **Newscenter** menus, you will find a lot of what happens every year, sometimes before anyone else.

Afin de vous inciter à utiliser ce substantiel outil d'information :

Le CPO prendra dorénavant pour acquis que vous aurez visité CareerLink afin de connaître, entre autres, les dates butoirs (deadlines) pour les recrutements, les offres d'emploi et les dates des journées carrières.

The CPO will now refrain from sending *all* the important information by email, in addition to posting it on the web. It is your responsibility, whether you are looking for an articling or a clerkship or are to register to the Bar, to look up the information on CareerLink.

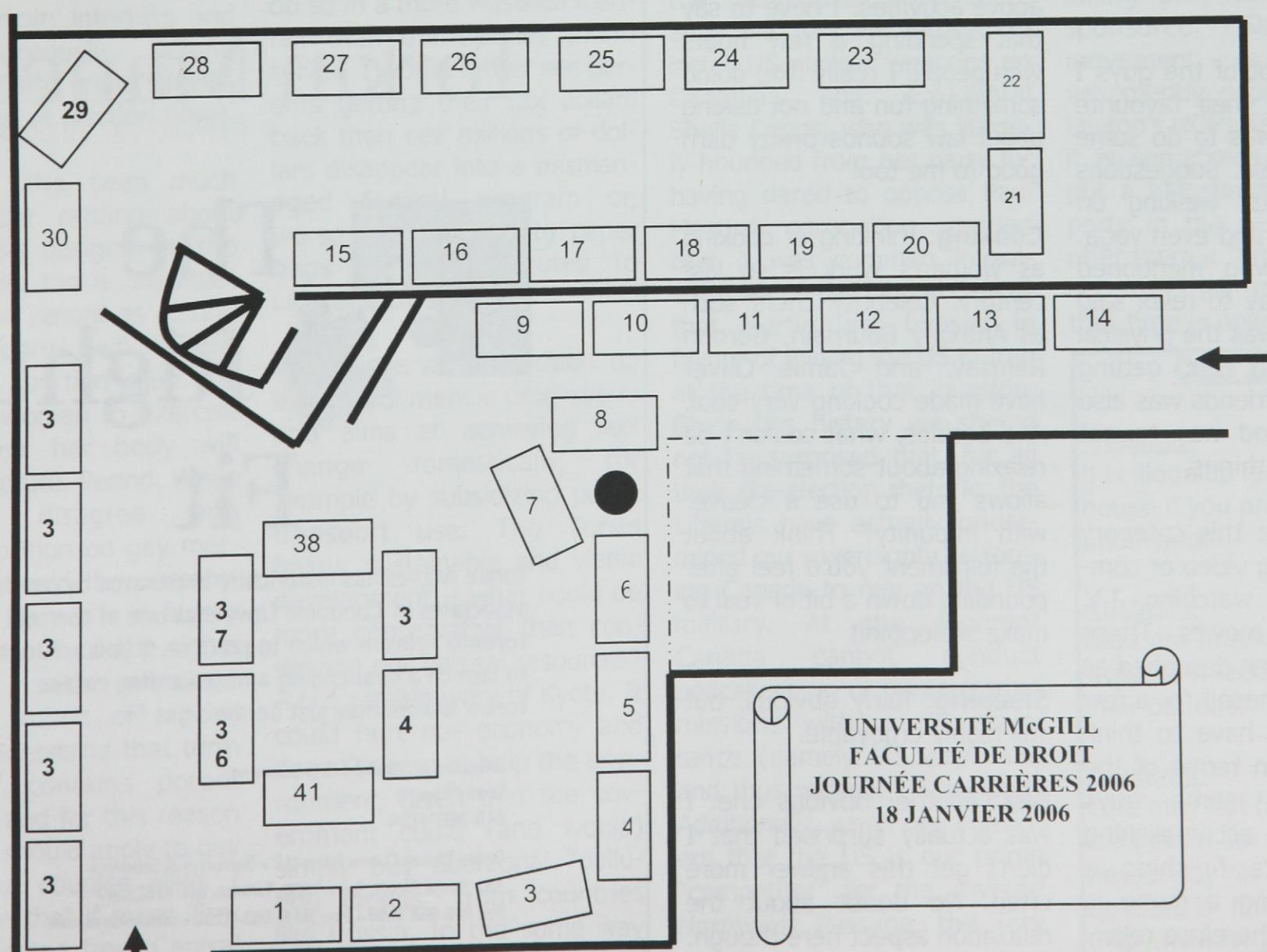
Je crois sincèrement que vous serez habiles à faire vous-même le premier pas et à ajouter CareerLink à votre liste de préférés sur le web.

En ce début de nouvelle année, je vous souhaite beaucoup de succès dans l'accomplissement de vos objectifs de carrière.

Au plaisir de vous rencontrer toutes et tous,

**Catherine Bleau**

Interim Director  
Career Placement Office  
514-398-6618  
[catherine.bleau@mcgill.ca](mailto:catherine.bleau@mcgill.ca)



# THE SUNSHINE ARTICLE

Alison Glaser, Law I

Welcome back everyone. Hope you all had a nice, relaxing, and sunny break (judging from the tans, some of you obviously had more sun than me. I hate you all). Today's sunshine article is a bit different. This is because I have been criticized, by no less illustrious person than my husband, who I am inclined to take seriously most of the time. According to him, my articles are too "girly". I did not understand so he explained: baths, chocolate, and massages are all well and good, but they are not as appealing to the Y chromosomal. So I made it my mission to find out what, exactly, men find relaxing. After extensive research (turning to my male friends and asking them before class) here are my findings:

**Exercise:** a lot of the guys I talked to said their favourite way to relax was to do some form of exercise. Suggestions included sports, walking on the mountain, and even yoga. Those guys who mentioned sports as a way to relax said that not only was the physical aspect relaxing, but getting together with friends was also fun and a good way to get one's mind off things.

**Shiny Things:** this category includes playing video or computer games, watching T.V. and going to movies. These things were often described as ways to lose oneself for a few hours and not have to think overly much. In terms of the video games, some guys explained that accomplishing something, like finishing a level or finishing a game is satisfying and therefore relax-

ing. This was also true for non shiny things like cards, chess, or crossword puzzles.

**Drinking:** now, excessive drinking is bad for you. But anything in moderation is ok. It is well established that drinking one or two glasses of red wine a night is actually healthy for you. There has recently been a study published suggesting that beer may have some anti-oxidant properties as well and therefore could be a cancer preventative. And the Scots are generally a rugged lot, so whiskey is probably good too.

**Shootin' the Shit:** high on many men's list of ways to decompress after a long week was getting together with friends and doing any of the above activities. I have to say that spending a few hours with people I really like, doing something fun and not talking about law sounds pretty darn good to me too!

**Cooking:** thinking of cooking as woman's work is so last century. Celebrity chefs such as Anthony Bourdain, Gordon Ramsay, and Jamie Oliver have made cooking very cool. And besides, what couldn't be relaxing about something that allows you to use a cleaver with impunity? Think about the fulfillment you'd feel after pounding down a bit of veal to make scaloppini!

**Sleeping:** fairly obvious, but still highly enjoyable.

**Sex:** another obvious one. I was actually surprised that I didn't get this answer more often. No doubt about the relaxation aspect here though.

More endorphins pumped to your brain than with exercise and you don't have to find running shoes. Basically a win-win situation.

**Going to the theatre:** ok, maybe no one actually said this was something they did to relax. But come find out for yourself how great it can make you feel by seeing Actus Reus's production of *Strangers Among Us* on January 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, and 27<sup>th</sup>. I guarantee it will be fun and happy good times, and you will get to see the Moot Court in a whole new light.

Ok, so I hope I've redeemed myself with the male half of the school and that these suggestions are helpful to those of you who need a bit of de-stressing. You of course can always try the chocolate thing. I swear it is quite wonderful!

# A TIME FOR CHANGE

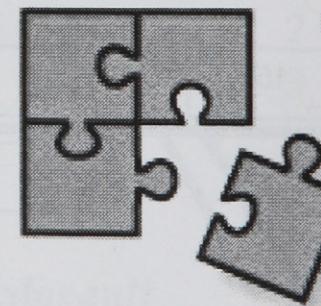
By Andrew Mason,  
Law II

The governing federal Liberals will have you believe that the only viable national alternative, the Conservative Party, is unworthy of your vote because they harbor a "hidden agenda". This, they argue, is why we should overlook Liberal corruption (Adscam), their mishandling of the income trust issue and their general culture of entitlement (quoth Dingwall: "I am entitled to my entitlements") and allow their party to continue feeding at the public trough nonetheless.

First things first. There is no hidden agenda, no insidious

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Black Manifesto to be put into action on January 24<sup>th</sup> if Harper takes office. Regarding health, the Liberals have allowed the proliferation of private clinics during their tenure (even before the recent SCC decision). For Martin to pose as the defender of Tommy Douglas' scheme is simply hypocritical, given that he uses a private Montreal clinic while the Harper family use public health care like the rest of us. For Martin to suggest the Tories are intolerant of immigrants ignores both the longstanding Tory policy aimed at ensuring immigrants can have their degrees accredited in Canada in a timely fashion and the recently unveiled Tory plan to ease immigration by reducing the so-called 'head tax' instituted by Martin in 1995. Harper has also made it clear (most recently in a letter published in a prominent US daily) that a Tory government would not serve American interests and would vigorously defend Canada's rights under NAFTA (and not just at election time).

There has also been much Liberal saber rattling about Harper's 'evil designs' on the Charter. This too is baseless. Harper is on record as stating that his party will NEVER reopen the abortion issue: the right of a woman to exercise control over her body will remain absolute. Period. While I myself disagree with Harper's position on gay marriage, it should be remembered that Harper is in favour of extending all of the rights associated with marriage under the rubric of a civil union. I understand that term "marriage" contains potent symbolism and for this reason I believe it should apply to gay and straight couples alike. I also believe that if more Tory MPs are elected from Central

and Eastern Canada the number of Tories in favour of same-sex marriage will rise dramatically.

Now that we have dispensed with the fear-mongering, why should one consider voting Tory? The Tories offer a fundamentally different approach to governing: the Canada they envision is a country of communities, one driven by asymmetrical federalism and smaller, less intrusive government. The Liberal view of governing was perfectly captured in Scott Reid's recent statement that Canadian parents would spend the \$1200 day care allowance, offered by the Tories, on "beer and popcorn". The Liberals see your tax dollars as *their* money, to be dispensed where and when they deem fit – usually in the form of pre-election bribes designed to woo support. Even were it true that parents would misspend the allowance they could scarcely do so in a more wasteful manner than the Liberals themselves. I would rather see parents getting their tax dollars back than see millions of dollars disappear into a mismanaged federal program or, worse yet, vanish into paper bags to be distributed to Liberal activists.

The Conservative position on the environment is progressive and aims at achieving real change domestically, for example by subsidizing public transport use. The Tories favour sustainable and viable development – what could be more conservative than conserving our natural resources? – but remain wary of Kyoto. It could hurt our economy and doesn't seem to help the environment, given that the government could (and would) simply buy additional "pollution credits" from countries like Russia. In the same way

that it is more profitable for many corporations to break the law and subsequently pay for it, governments will continue to pay for profitable pollution opportunities. Our government should instead adopt an environmental strategy tailored to reducing pollution produced in Canada.

Finally, a word on the Conservative defense program. Why do Tories consider defense to be such an important issue? It boils down to sovereignty. In this campaign the Liberals have been draping themselves in the flag and have resorted to crass political broadsides directed at the government of our southern neighbors in the hope of rallying flagging electoral support. It should be remembered that historically the Liberals have fought two elections on a pro-free trade platform and that the US-friendly Liberals under Pearson voted to bring down the Diefenbaker government after the Tory PM refused to install US nuclear weapons on Canadian soil. Ex-Liberal Sheila Copps, who was literally hounded from her party for having dared to oppose Paul Martin's coronation, argued that it was common knowledge within the Liberal caucus that Martin was himself in favour of joining the US in Iraq at the time of that invasion. Given this history we should not be surprised that, for all their pre-election rhetoric, the Liberals have actually undermined our sovereignty by forcing Canada to rely on the US military. At the moment Canada cannot conduct peacekeeping or humanitarian missions without US assistance (namely US airplanes) and thus without US support. Additionally, when one considers that the US is our prime "competitor" for the coveted Northwest Passage, the Tory

plan to build up our armed forces, and especially our navy, is a marked attempt to buttress Canadian claims against the US.

The Liberals have been in office too long and desperately need the rejuvenation that a spell in opposition will bestow. Moreover, the Conservatives have shown that they are ready to govern by offering a series of well developed policies. A Tory minority that would have to collaborate with the Liberals and/or NDP could be what many Canadians are looking for: a breath of fresh air and a moderate government without the corruption of the Liberals or the NDP's lack of economic know-how.

How you cast your ballot is a private and personal matter and obviously my opinions will not change yours. The point of this article is to offer perspective and to caution against falling prey to the Liberal-sponsored "Stop Harper" movement (a movement vehemently opposed by Jack Layton's NDP). In a democracy it is sometimes necessary to put a longstanding governing party in the penalty box, to offer them a "time-out" and to censure their misrule. I feel that time is now. ■

### Odd Laws:

#### Thailand:

It is illegal to leave your house if you are not wearing underwear.

#### Australia:

Bars are required to stable, water and feed the horses of their patrons.

#### Denmark:

One may not be charged for food at an inn unless that person, by his or her own opinion, is full".

(<http://www.lawguru.com/weird/>)

# MY CHOICE: Lavery, de Billy

Nicolas Joubert (McGill 2004)

*This is the first article in a series that will give some insight into what it is actually like to work as a student at a firm. Written by McGill alumni, the objective is to give a first-hand account of real experiences in order to facilitate our own decision-making when it comes time to choose a path. Nicolas Joubert is a 2004 McGill graduate currently working with Lavery, de Billy.*

**Q**uand j'ai commencé mes études en droit à McGill en 2001, j'avais plusieurs objectifs en tête. Le premier, et principal : apprendre. J'ai toujours adoré l'école et j'ai passé plus de 6 ans à l'université avant de commencer à travailler. Travailler un jour dans un cabinet d'avocats ne faisait clairement pas partie mes intentions. En fait, je n'avais aucune idée de ce que cela représentait.

This said, every law student wishing to work as a lawyer in Québec must complete a 6 month « stage » following Bar School. So, during my second year at McGill, I told myself : why not apply to work in a law firm? At that time, for me, a firm was a firm, period. So I applied to work at 8 different firms, quite randomly. One of them was Lavery, de Billy, where I now work as a lawyer.

Je cherchais un endroit où je trouverais des gens « humains » et « pleins de bon sens ». Une ambiance « jeune » et « créative ». Je

cherchais aussi un endroit qui me permettrait de continuer à faire ce qui me plaisait tant de l'école : apprendre.

During my first few weeks as a student I was given a variety of mandates, all of which required memorandum writing, researching authorities, summarizing and giving my own educated opinion on the matter at hand. The areas that I had the opportunity to work in ranged from civil litigation (interrogatoire au préalable, témoin-expert, etc.), labour (état de la jurisprudence dans les traditions civiliste et de common law), commercial litigation (légalité de certains slogans québécois, état du droit canadien, américain et anglais) and business contracts (contrat d'approvisionnement, clause de force majeure, grève). It was not unusual for our memos to be submitted directly to the client after having been approved by the lawyer responsible for the client. In a word, from Day One, we were directly involved in real files, concerning real legal issues in a diversity of areas. ■

To me, Lavery is just like a school. Since I have never worked in another firm, I can make no comparison, and I think it would not be appropriate to do so. I believe all of them are different. But, for me, I have had the opportunity to work in a creative and dynamic atmosphere that has encouraged me to pursue my own interests and learning experiences. ■

## MORE FROM LAW AND POVERTY...

By Heather Unger (Law II)

**S**o I presented this week's topic in law and poverty class, namely 'immigration'. It was an excruciatingly painful experience to prepare for this presentation, since I had to read, understand, and figure out how to convey the meaning of David Miller's article, "Immigration: the case for limits." Don't get me wrong, his writing is fairly concise. But he backed up his arguments with assumptions and sweeping generalizations that made my head spin. There's too much to complain about, so I'll summarize only some of his key points and relate them to our class discussion...

1. Miller suggests that people don't have a general right to freedom to move into and take up residence in a state other than their own. Rather, a person can legitimately demand access only to an adequate range of choices for occupation, religion, cultural activities, marriage partners and so forth. He further suggests that all contemporary states are able to provide such an adequate range internally. So although people certainly have an *interest* in being able to migrate internationally, they do not have a basic interest of the kind that would be required to ground a human right.

This argument trivializes significance and meaning in human beings' freedom to choose. For better or worse, this is something that is important! And the idea of some 'higher-up' or majority population deciding the parameters of what is an 'adequate range' of occupation,

religion, etc is terrifying. Who decides, and how? And who would be affected but those who may think differently than those with influence, those who do not have a voice or influence in society, the marginalized and the poor? Sure, contemporary states are able to provide this adequate range internally – for those who benefit by the options offered. This kind of thinking reinforces a paternalistic view that 'higher-ups' know what is good for citizens and it carries heavy implications for down-and-out populations.

2. Miller suggests that the concept of distributive justice could give people a right to migrate if they are not provided with their basic rights, namely those of a certain minimum level of security, freedom, resources, etc. However, this right will depend on whether a minimum *could* be provided in the political community they belong to now, or whether the community is so oppressive, or so dysfunctional, that escape is the only option.

Again, this statement ignores the reality of inequalities and disparities in societies. What if a state *could* but *doesn't* provide basic rights for those at the lower end of society? Miller doesn't acknowledge that the most affective forms of oppression are those that go unnoticed – unnoticed because voices of the poor and marginalized often go unheeded.

3. In the second part of his article, Miller gives two reasons that justify states limiting

immigration: 1) the maintenance of valued cultural features (like language). Since immigration changes public culture, the process of acculturation may break down if too many come in too quickly. Even though contemporary states value multiculturalism, these states require a unifying public culture to bind its members together; 2) population control. On a global level, over-population affects the environment's ability to sustain life. On a national concern, over-population affects quality of life and the natural environment. Regarding population control, he states:

"In such a world (of finite resources) it is in all our interests that states whose populations are growing rapidly should adopt birth control measures and other policies to restrict the rate of growth, as both China and India have done in past decades. But such states have little or no incentive to adopt such policies if they can 'export' their surplus population through international migration, and since the policies in question are usually unpopular, they have a positive incentive not to pursue them. A viable population policy at a global level requires each state to be responsible for stabilizing, or even possibly reducing, its population over time, and this is going to be impossible to achieve if there are no restrictions on the movement of people between states" (p. 9-10)

This is probably one of the scariest paragraphs I've read in my whole life. Yes, in fact, it's giving me a head ache. Sure, over-population is a concern; and it is an important consideration when it comes to the earth's finite resources. But couldn't he address the

issue with a bit more tact and understanding of world issues? The issues of population growth are many and complex. He does a good job of categorizing all the poor countries in the world with high populations as being irresponsible, and as having hopes of dumping their 'people-problem' on other countries of the world. Isn't Miller just manifesting a rich-country-centric ideology that says there is one way to order the world (for the benefit of the rich and powerful and to the detriment of the poor) and that failure of poorer countries to overcome adversity necessitates separation from them so they don't pollute the comfort of the wealthy?

4. Miller suggests that states do discriminate on a variety of different grounds, selecting the migrants they want to take in. This is justifiable when states give precedence to those people whose cultural values are closer to those of the existing population, ex. those who already speak the native language and those who possess skills and talents that the receiving community needs. However, states are not entitled to discriminate on the grounds of race, sex, and religion.

Is this fair? I understand that a country might wish to maintain some sense of internal cohesion. But there are inconsistencies. For example, new immigrants are screened as part of a 'points system' to assess their contribution to the Canadian economy, looking at their wealth and education. So, people who go through the process of applying to get into Canada increase their chance of entry by ex. having lots of money and education. But at the same time, the education that

got them into Canada in the first place is so often not recognized. Why do you think it is that there are so many taxi drivers with PhDs?

And how is it that the selection process is allowed to be so subjective? Immigration officers, like the one in *Baker v. Canada* [1999] 2 S.C.R. 817, are allowed a high degree of discretion as to whether a person is let in, based on their level of contribution to the Canadian economy. The junior immigration officer said of Mavis Baker (a woman who entered Canada on a visiting visa, then stayed illegally for 11 years, until she had to apply for welfare and health care and was deported) that she was a paranoid schizophrenic, was on welfare, had no qualifications other than as a domestic and would thus be a tremendous strain on the social welfare system in Canada for the rest of her life. He further stated that the fact that she had four children born here in Canada was not a good enough reason to let her stay and that Canada could not afford that kind of generosity.

So, this officer had in mind that because she had at one point been diagnosed with a mental illness and had no professional skills she would be a drain on the system. But the reality of it is, even if she had come to Canada with ten university degrees or 20 years of experience in her field, her education or experience wouldn't be recognized and she would still be working as a 'domestic'. Isn't it a waste of resources to deny people the opportunity to work in their fields? And isn't it kind of deceiving to require all sorts of wealth and employment only to disregard people's credentials? Can't Canada think crea-

tively about the whole thing? If Canada is going to expect education, why not fast track immigrants into positions in their field? Otherwise, what is that criteria for? And why not invite people in to fill truck-driving positions and other jobs that Canada needs to fill?

Our class discussion covered many topics, and the most disheartening was with regard to asylum seekers (the most precarious group of all immigrants). Only 50% of them actually get refugee status – the rest are sent back to wherever they came from after months, even years, of living in limbo on Canadian soil. To make matters worse, since 9-11, Canada has signed onto a 'Touch Down' agreement with the US, which states that if you touch down in the US you have to apply for refugee status there, even if you intend to go on to Canada to apply. Then if you aren't accepted by the US, you can't apply to Canada. What purpose does this agreement have but to allow the US more control over who enters North America?

Well, I'm way over the maximum number of words for this article, so I'll end with here without much flare. Miller, we're through. Next time, try to back up your arguments with something other than reference to your own pieces of writing. ■

*The foregoing article reflects a discussion which took place in my Law and Poverty class.*

### Have a Headache?

The Romans used to believe that walnuts could cure head ailments since their shape was similar to that of a brain

([www.amusingfacts.com](http://www.amusingfacts.com))

# THE BATTERED LANDLORD AND THE ECONOMICALLY INEFFICIENT TENANT

Esteban Uribe (Law III)

For commentators from the economics field, legislation imposing residential rent control can hardly be justified. Rent control is "an economic abomination" that creates a dead weight loss whose benefits spill over, among others, to self interested politicians and bureaucrats. If it's true that rent control decreases the income of landlords while increasing that of tenants, it does not necessarily follow that it is an efficient means to transfer wealth from rich landlords to poor tenants since not all tenants are poor tenants and not all landlords are rich landlords. A general question follows: why landlords alone should make good the impecuniousness of their tenants if, after all, grocers and restaurateurs are not forced to pay for food for welfare recipients, or haberdashers to clothe them, and instead, these resources come from general tax revenues.<sup>i</sup>

A normative argument opposed to this economic view, is that there are not specific general principles that seem to suggest rent control is justified or not. Rent control theory is concerned instead with allowing current tenants to stay where they are, with approximately the same amount of money to be spent for rent as they have been used to, adding stability, both to their lives and to the specific market. Therefore, in order to secure a desirable level of general welfare under pressing circumstances -as inflationary times or rising mar-

kets- regulation may be justified.<sup>ii</sup>

It can reasonably be said however, that landlords' primary concern is far from being maximizing social welfare and instead, they're concerned with their property rights and their aspiration to optimize the economic yield from their investments. However, if rent regulation partially impairs the amount that otherwise without legislation they would have expected, can they invoke Charter protection to their right to a return on and the value of their investment? That was precisely the argument raised by two landlords in *Haddock v. Ontario (Attorney General)*<sup>iii</sup> in 1990 when rent control was in place in Ontario (later repealed under Harris' government in 1996).

The Residential Rent Regulation Act introduced in 1986 a complex rent review procedure whereby landlords of residential buildings containing more than 4 units, were allowed to pass part of the cost of substantial repairs onto their tenants and exceed the annual rent increase authorized by the Act. The review process also applied only to buildings constructed before 1976. The Haddocks' building was a 35-apartment unit -twenty 2-bedroom and fifteen 1-bedroom apartments, which they had bought in 1961 for \$280,000 and whose market price in 1988 had grown to \$1.8 million. Planning for their retirement,

the Haddocks had bought the unit to have it as a "nest egg" for this purpose, and consequently claimed that the Act severely affected "their ability to carry on business and to earn a livelihood from their property", contrary to s. 7 of the Charter; and that the Act violated s. 15 by "discriminating against landlords of pre-1976 buildings and landlords of residential accommodation as opposed to other rental properties".

The case helpfully illustrates both the eventual collision of both the economic and the normative argument, when rent control is implemented in the context of a rising housing market (otherwise rent control would not be necessary). The economic argument is that a landlord should have the right to properly upkeep and improve their building and accordingly, build that cost into the rent to be charged. Those tenants unable to pay the rent will be forced to leave their apartments to more affluent tenants willing and able to pay more for them. The landlord will, lead by Adam Smith's invisible hand, receive a higher return by renting the unit to the most economically efficient user. The non-quantifiable amenities lost by the evictee (uprooting, loss of their community, etc) will be offset by the amenities gained by the new more economically efficient tenant. Put in other way, non-quantifiable amenities should be zero-sum issue for landlords. Rent con-

trol allows tenants to free-ride on the constrained rights of landlords and more affluent potential tenants.

From a normative point of view on the other hand, there's no recognition of a general right to remain in a specific business where regulation of the industry had to be repealed if it would force some of the less efficient actors out of that market into others. Yet the Haddocks' claim went along that line: that the Charter protected their right to expected profits and to remain in their apartment-renting business venture. Their argument was not only an economic argument, but it departed from the intuitive rule that preserving one's home is generally entitled with more weight than the preservation of one's business and that the non-commercial personal use of a dwelling is morally attributed more weight than commercial land lording (as accepted *et al*, by bankruptcy law).

In the opinion of Henry, J. of the Ontario High Court (now Superior Court), in a market economy, investors are free to allocate financial resources into income-earning assets which they "can acquire as a matter of free choice". Landlords can invest in stocks, shares, bonds, mortgages, real property or RRSP's, some of such investments turning out to be more profitable than others, but the risk is in very case to be accepted to rest with the investor. The Court in this case could not find how obtaining a lower return from an investment can be considered to go against the life, liberty and security of the person, since the Haddocks were not being deprived of their livelihoods or their basic income. As for the s.15 claim,

the Supreme Court of Canada defined discrimination in *Andrews v. Law Society of British Columbia*: ... "a distinction ... based on grounds relating to personal characteristics of the individual or group, which has the effect of imposing burdens, obligations or disadvantages on such individual or group not imposed upon others ..."<sup>iv</sup>. Landlords may have larger or smaller incomes, but they all share a common characteristic: they are all businessmen. They can hardly be seen as a socially or economically disadvantaged group. On this basis, the discrimination argument was dismissed.

Rent control may not be justified when community and personhood with respect to tenants is not a concern (as in commercial leases), or when most residential landlords are not commercial enterprises, however, as the normative argument goes, there are times when residential rent control may be justified if the well being of a community and personhood of tenants during inflationary or speculative times is in the mind of legislators. ■

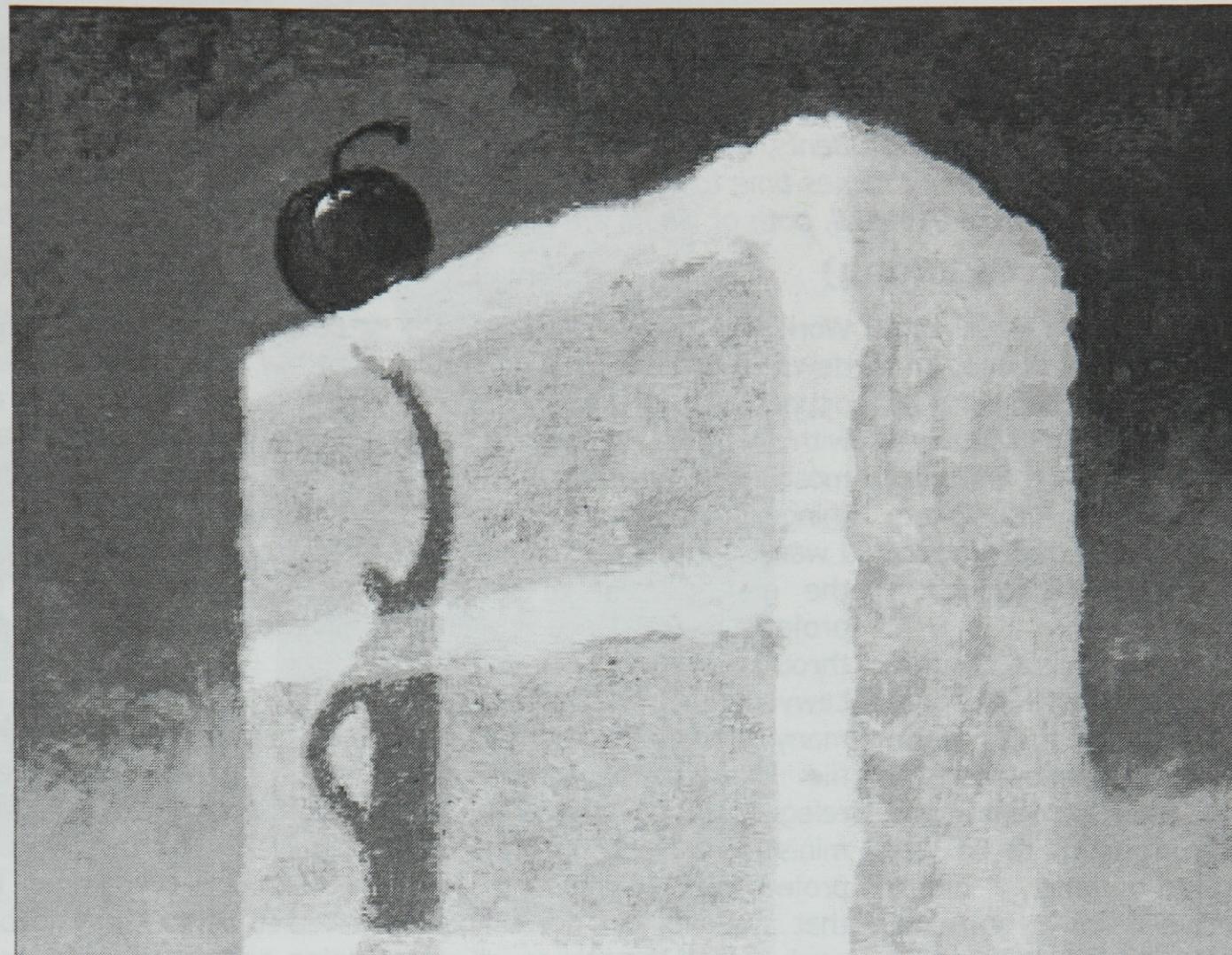
*The foregoing article reflects a discussion which took place in my Law and Poverty class.*

i Block, Walter "A Critique of the Legal and Philosophical Case for Rent Control" (2000) 40 *Journal of Business Ethics* 75

ii Radin, Margaret Jane "Residential Rent Control" (1986) 15 *Philosophy and Public Affairs* 350

iii Haddock v. Ontario. [1990] O.J. No. 996.

iv Andrews v. Law Society of British Columbia, [1989] 1 S.C.R. 143



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# OUR CHOICE: McMillan Binch

*This is the second article in a series that will give some insight into what it is actually like to work as a student at a firm. Written by McGill alumni and current students, the objective is to give a first-hand account of real experiences in order to facilitate our own decision-making when it comes time to choose a path. Tyson Neil is a 2004 McGill graduate, and David Dubrovsky is in his final year of studies here at McGill, both of whom are members of the McMillan Binch Mendelsohn team.*

## Tyson Neil (McGill 2004)

I graduated from McGill Law nearly two years ago, and I'm definitely happy to be in the pages of the Quid as an alumnus. I'm now a first year associate in the Real Estate Group at the Montreal office of McMillan Binch Mendelsohn.

From the moment I first interviewed with MBM, I was attracted to the firm's warm and collegial atmosphere. I found the student and articling programs to be well structured and highly conducive to learning. Throughout my articles, I received comprehensive training seminars, ranging from basic research techniques to learning the mechanics of complex commercial transactions. In addition, lawyers from various departments would give luncheon seminars focusing on their particular area of practice.

During my summer at the firm as well as throughout my articles, I had the opportunity to work on a wide range of interesting and challenging files from all of MBM's different departments. The MBM lawyers show tremendous confidence in their students. As a stagiaire, I was given a great deal of responsibility from the outset.

Work was not simply filtered down the line; I had the opportunity to work directly with partners, often at the most senior levels. One of the things that struck me was that I was often able to "get in" on the ground floor of major projects, and see them through to completion. Lawyers often involved me on many different aspects of a file. I was not merely relegated to working on a minuscule aspect of a large project. In addition, I found that students did not simply work behind the scenes; all of us had direct client contact on many different occasions.

Among the experiences that really stood out for me was a trade-mark trial I was involved in this past summer. I had the opportunity to be present in the Federal Court for a two-week stretch while the trial was proceeding. I had worked on various aspects of the case the summer before, and it was really gratifying to actually see the tangible aspects of my work play out in court. Even as a lawyer in the real estate department, I'm still involved in the ongoing files I worked on in the course of my articles.

I now look forward to beginning my career at MBM as an attorney. ■

## David Dubrovsky (Law III)

Following my second year of law school, I completed the summer program at the Toronto office of McMillan Binch Mendelsohn. I was very impressed with my experiences and will be joining MBM again this summer to commence my articles.

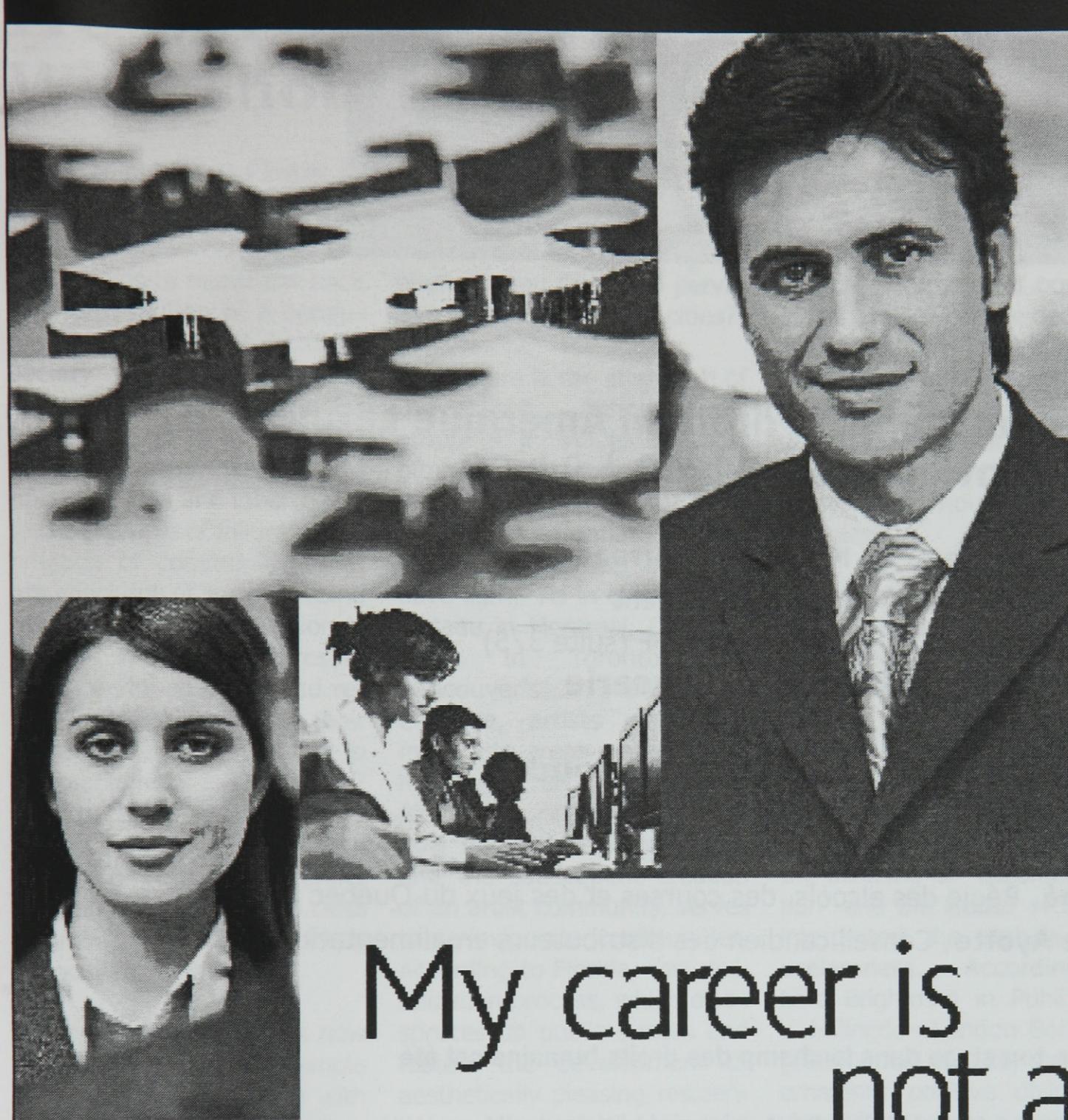
Many of my impressions of MBM during the interview process were exemplified throughout the summer program. First and foremost, the program is tailored to provide students with valuable training and resources. Most of the students in the group come from different educational backgrounds and law schools, but were well prepared to take on work because of the training embedded in the program.

Additionally, students have the flexibility to gain exposure to as many types of files or practice areas as they can manage. For example, I had exposure to files in the corporate group that ranged from project finance, competition law and debt products; and in the litigation group, including insolvency and trademark law. This flexibility is partly a result of the informal manner in which students receive work. Lawyers and students contact

each other directly - either by telephone or simply by dropping by one another's office. This informal method of assigning work is reinforced by weekly meetings where the summer students share their experiences with each other and their work flow coordinators.

This type of work assignment worked well for me. At the beginning of the summer, I spoke to my mentor about my interest in aviation law. Within a couple of days, I was introduced to several senior partners working in the aircraft finance group and had the opportunity to discuss my interest and the type of files that the group worked on. I was later asked to join the group on a large project finance transaction relating to a 22-year military contract for pilot training for the Canadian Air Force. I spent a lot of time throughout the summer providing support by way of research memorandums and various drafting activities. I also had the opportunity to spend two weeks at the client's office in Kelowna, British Columbia as a secondment-type opportunity. For a student with a strong interest in aviation, the experience was invaluable. ■

*If you have an interest in business law and the program appeals to you, come out to the MBM Coffee House on January 19. There will be a significant number of lawyers present from both offices, as well as members of the professional growth and development team, there to share their experiences with students about the firm, the type of work that they do, or simply about their interests outside of work. Don't hesitate to contact us if you have any additional questions regarding our experiences with MBM.*

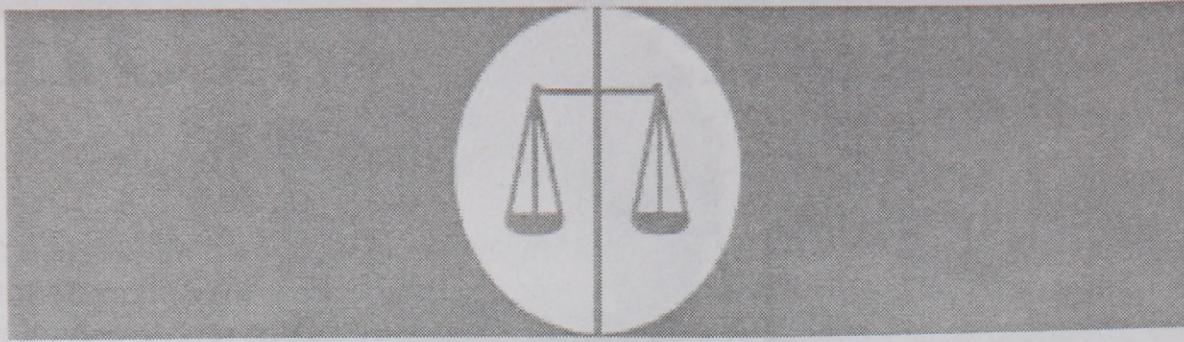


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## **« Expérience d'un stage en droit en Amérique Latine »**

### **20 janvier 2006, 8 h 00 à 9 h 30**

**Lieu : La Maison du Barreau**

445, boul. Saint-Laurent

3e étage, Salle de cours de l'APFF (suite 375)

**Petit déjeuner-Causerie**

**Présidente : Me Pascale Houde**

**Conférenciers :**

**Me Dany Dubé**, Régie des alcools, des courses et des jeux du Québec

**Me Jean-Pierre Ayotte**, Conseil canadien des distributeurs en alimentation

#### **Inspiration pour trouver ton stage dans le champ des droits humains cet été**

As-tu trouvé ton stage pour cet été? Le Comité Amérique Latine de l'Association du Barreau Canadien (Div. Québec) t' invite à découvrir comment cela se passe. Décrocher un stage dans un pays étranger, ou encore au sein d'une organisation internationale est souvent le début d'une fabuleuse expérience tant personnelle que professionnelle.

Ces expériences sont fort enrichissantes puisqu'elles permettent de se frotter à de nouveaux systèmes de droit, à de nouvelles mœurs juridiques. Elles permettent également d'adopter des approches nouvelles et de mettre à contribution ses propres connaissances dans un cadre juridique nouveau.

Deux avocats ayant effectué un stage auprès du Centre d'action juridique en droits de la personne (Centro para Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos), au Guatemala, se proposent de partager le récit de leur expérience : la barrière linguistique, le choc culturel, etc. non sans manquer de rappeler le conflit armé qui a sévi au Guatemala et la situation des droits de la personne qui s'en est suivi.

Le petit déjeuner -conférence aura lieu le vendredi, 20 janvier à La Maison du Barreau, 445, boul. Saint-Laurent, 3e étage, Salle de cours de l'APFF (suite 375) . C'est un événement à ne pas manquer!

# HOW TO APPROACH HOMELESSNESS: What should be a government's obligation?

Kirk Shannon (Law II)

The approach taken with regards to homelessness seems to mimic the back and forth motion of a pendulum. At one point in time, society attempts to create communities specifically for subsidized housing. Further down the road, we tend to scrap the idea and label it "the finest example of failure". The creation of communities that are chock-full of social housing often leads to the formation of ghettos which, as a result, must be ripped down and rebuilt. What is to take their place? What is the solution to the problems of the homeless? Is it a better idea to create new communities based on a theory of income diversity wherein the professional class will mingle with persons living in social housing?

Regent Park in Toronto is now touted as the prime example of the failures associated with clumping social housing projects all in one area. All the social problems that cling to poverty seem to then present themselves thereby creating a community in which it is not safe or healthy to live. The solution taken? - tear it down. Within the next three years the community of Regent Park will be completely rebuilt in a manner that will supposedly avoid the problems of the urban ghetto. Social housing will be dispersed among non-subsidized forms of housing and, much in the same way that the community of St. Lawrence Market has been designed, it will be held up as a model community. But will it have any effect on the status of the homeless in Toronto or

will the resulting class-based clash lead to gentrification - a phenomenon that is so pervasive in many Canadian cities?

Then there is the aftermath of the artists. Although this group of individuals is most often seen as contributing to the revitalization of any community, the aftermath of their efforts could be seen in a negative light. As in cases of the Plateau in Montreal, Cabbage Town in Toronto and Vancouver's Downtown Eastside, artists will often move into areas where cheap housing can be found. Richard Florida writes about how this migration of artists, and the subsequent creation of an artist community, serves to re-invigorate communities. According to Florida, this revitalization process, which often spruces up public spaces and fosters the development of aesthetically pleasing residential areas, eventually brings in the "wannabes". That is, trend-following students and young professionals coagulate in these hip, new urban areas in order to live the artist life. When, with time, rents in these trendy communities rise and the artists migrate elsewhere, all affordable housing will most likely have evaporated.

Is gentrification inevitable? Would government control and involvement be preferable?

About one decade ago, the Chrétien government stopped Federal government funding of all social housing projects. In large part, current social

housing projects are now funded by municipal and, in a few cases, provincial governments. In light of the decision of the Supreme Court in *Auton v. British Columbia*, would it be possible (or preferable) to draft legislation placing a positive obligation on the government to find housing for the homeless?

In fact, legislation of this sort was enacted (but has since been repealed) in 1985 in the UK. The Housing Act, 1985 required the local housing authority to provide 'priority' homeless persons with accommodation. Unfortunately, Parliament opted not to define the meaning of "accommodation" and the House of Lords interpreted the statute into uselessness. According to Lord Brightman in *Puhlhoffer v. Hillingdon London Borough* [1986] H.L.J. No. 20, the government's positive obligation was fulfilled where a room was found for the homeless person regardless of whether the room satisfied other regulatory requirements - overcrowded or unfit housing was deemed to be adequate for the UK's homeless.

The effects of a similar piece of legislation in Canada are unclear. While, on its face, legislation of this sort would appear to be a left-leaning attempt to house the homeless, many might see it as somewhat neo-liberal, following in a line of policies aimed at reducing the cost of running the welfare state. Housing four homeless people in one small room (as was the case in Puhlhoffer) would be a cost-

effective way to shelter the population and end the "public nuisance problem" that is often associated with the homeless. One can envision the building of social housing projects to discharge the government obligations created by such a piece of legislation. In time, such projects could resemble the community created in Regent Park . . . and then we're back to where we started.

Solutions outside the legal realm might be a more effective means of assisting the homeless. The high percentage of mental health problems among the urban homeless screams for an increased allocation of funding to mental health treatment facilities. Similarly, the introduction of harm reduction programmes have been shown to reduce the incidence of overdoses among intravenous drug users while simultaneously giving people the opportunity to enter treatment facilities. Parliament should voluntarily shunt funding to programmes of this nature so as to provide services for the homeless; however, with the possibility of a Conservative Government looming, perhaps legislation placing a positive duty of care on the government is required. Whether such legislation would be enforced by the courts, however, remains in doubt.

*The foregoing article reflects a discussion which took place in my Law and Poverty class. ■*

# FROM THE LSA PRESIDENT'S DESK

## Andrés J. Drew (Law III)

**F**riends and colleagues,  
Familis et collègues,

Welcome back! The LSA hopes you are all well rested and ready for the Winter Semester. The LSA and several LSA committees have been busy over the course of the last few months.

Here is a list of recent achievements. Credit must be given to the entire LSA Executive for many of the following, (the names in parenthesis credit the bulk of the work to one or more LSA executive/ Council Member/ Committee Member/Member at Large, etc).

1. Organized a successful Law Games fundraising, participation, and organizational campaign (VP Athletics and VP Public Relations). McGill won the Dodgeball tournament, the Knowledge Academic Award and was a finalist in the Soccer tournament.
2. Supported the Innocence McGill Referendum Project (President and Innocence McGill Members).
3. Organized Dean's Cocktail Party for all Graduating Students in Fall Term (President and Tristan Musgrave).
4. Further institutionalized the Class Action Fund for Graduating Students (President, Tristan Musgrave, Emily Myer, Jason MacLean and Casey Leggett).
5. Changed the Valedictorian election from Winter to Fall semester in order to accommodate students graduating in 3.5 years (Tristan Musgrave, President, CRO and DRO).
6. Secured Funding for the Basement OCDH Launch the Lounge Project (Matt Bilmes, Dean of Law and Michael Cantwell). Project should be

- completed by September 2006.
7. Secured Funding for more plugs and lights in the Basement of NCDH (President and VP Finance). Project should be completed by September 2006.
8. Secured Funding for Laptop Tables and Computer Desks in Upper Atrium (President and VP Finance). Project should be completed this term.
9. Completing final stages of negotiations for the extension of Wireless in all Classrooms in NCDH as well as dead spots in Atrium (VP Clubs, VP Finance, VP Academic).
10. Raised \$1187 for American Red Cross, Hurricane Katrina Disaster Relief Fund (VP Internal).
11. Raised more than \$400 for McGill Centraide Campaign in a Loonie Line (VP Internal).
12. Invited medium-sized law firm and non-profit organization to host Coffee House (VP Public Relations).
13. Invited International Law Firms to host Coffee House (VP Public Relations).
14. Acted as guarantor for student run institution phone lines (VP Clubs and VP Finance).
15. Resolved the issue of membership and voting rights for First Years and GLSA on Faculty Council (VP Academic, President, GLSA, Associate and Assistant Deans, Dean of Law).
16. Supported APLAM in the recommendations for the establishment of an exchange program with a Chinese University. Steps are now being taken by Associate Dean Belanger in this regard (Weiguo He, John Haffner, Joseph Reynaud and David Fishman and President).
17. Supported MBA-Law students in the formation of a working group to investigate the establishment of joint management-law courses (President,

David Fishman, Katie Gibson and Michael Lubetsky).

18. Set up an Ad Hoc Committee to look into the improvement of the 4th year student experience (Tristan Musgrave, all Class Presidents).
19. Exams on Laptop successfully piloted during Fall 2005 Exam Period (Evaluations Committee, Efua Cobbina, VP Academic).
20. Input into Foundations of Canadian Law course review (Curriculum Committee, Naomi Kikoler, Robert Sampson, VP Academic).
21. Input into Summer Session course planning (Curriculum Committee, Naomi Kikoler, Robert Sampson, VP Academic).
22. Input about improving the Faculty of Law's Admissions Process (LSA, President, VP Academic). Report to Dean forthcoming from Admissions Committee Chair Professor David Lametti.
23. Working hard to hire new Profs (Hiring/Staff Appointments Committee, Rachel Heft, Robert Israel).
24. Working hard on Professorial/Staff Promotions (Promotions Committee, David Sandomierski).
25. Review of process for obtaining Reference Letters (Jacob Wilson, LSA).
26. Elections (CRO and Deputy CRO).
27. CPO funding referen-

dum and operations restructuring. Referendum forthcoming March 2006 (Claire D'Anglemont de Tassigny, Daniel Ehrenfeld, VP Clubs and President).

28. Acclaimed Design and regular update of LSA website (Phil Alma).
29. Établissement d'un comité pour proposer des règlements gouvernant les institutions étudiantes souhaitant recueillir des frais auxiliaires (David Sandomierski, VP External, VP Clubs and VP Finance).
30. Traduction de la Constitution et des règlements ainsi que du site Web (initiative de la VP Administration et travail effectué par le comité de traduction).
31. Révision de la Constitution de l'AÉD et propositions d'amendements en cours d'étude (VP Administration).
32. Achat et installation d'une nouvelle télévision au sous-sol (VP Clubs and VP Finance).
33. S'est chargé des questions soulevées par l'AÉUM et du financement des sociétés de l'AÉD (VP External).

Pour plus de renseignements, visitez le site Web de l'AÉD au [www.law.mcgill.ca/lsa](http://www.law.mcgill.ca/lsa). Also be sure to visit the Faculty and LSA websites for a list of all weekly events.

## Thank you McGill Law!

Last November, the Law Faculty raised \$400 for Centraide with a Loonie Line that stretched across the Atrium!

LSA Council would like to thank everyone who contributed.



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## WHERE THE OPPORTUNITIES ARE HUGE

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Best of luck to all participants to the  
'Course aux stages' 2006!

Michèle Denis  
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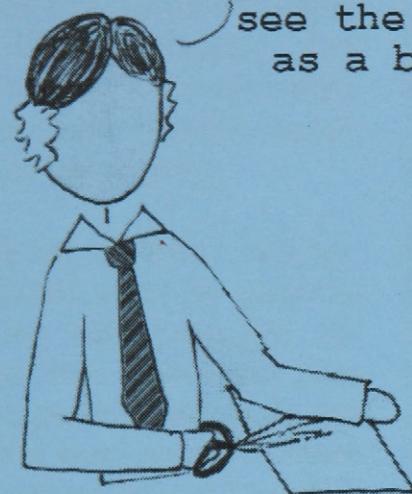
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STIKEMAN ELLIOTT LLP

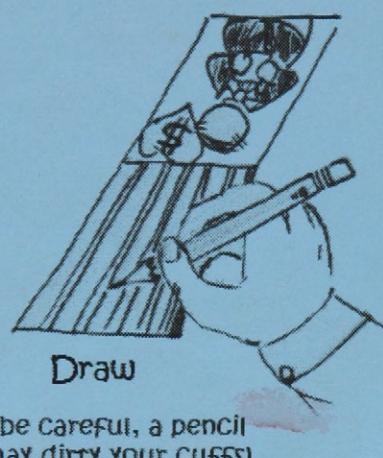
# LES AVENTURES DU CAPITAINE CORPORATE AMERICA

par Laurence Bich-Carriere (Law II)

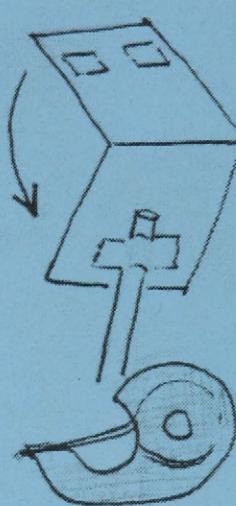
As a leader,  
you mustn't  
see the law  
as a box.



For then, being a leader, you'll want  
to think outside the box.



(be Careful, a pencil  
may dirty your cuffs)



Tape and fold  
(use a straw for the stick, if  
you don't have one, a coffee  
stirrer or a pen will do fine)

And that  
will get  
you time  
to do some  
thinking  
inside  
the box.



Flip as fast  
as you can  
& enjoy!

## «Conseil(s) d'administration III - Arts & Crafts»

Université d'Ottawa

Nouvelle

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